

19



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



11 Publication number: **0 663 654 A1**

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: **93850218.4**

51 Int. Cl.⁶: **G07F 7/00, G07G 1/00,
G06F 17/60**

22 Date of filing: **16.11.93**

43 Date of publication of application:
19.07.95 Bulletin 95/29

71 Applicant: **OPV I LJUNGBY AB**
Skeppsbron 9
S-392 31 Kalmar (SE)

84 Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE**

72 Inventor: **Calmius, Christer**
Kräftstigen 2
S-386 33 Färjestaden (SE)

74 Representative: **Ström, Tore et al**
Ström & Gulliksson AB
Studentgatan 1
P.O. Box 4188
S-203 13 Malmö (SE)

54 **A method in distributing products from suppliers to customers.**

57 A method in distributing products from suppliers to retail shops for sale to customers. Each retailer (13) is provided with a register of available products with an order number indicated for each article and this register is distributed to the retailers. The retailer uses the order number for ordering products from a distributor (11), and the ordered products are delivered to the retailer from the distributor or from producers or wholesalers (16, 17). The products are stored in the retailer's shop and the sales price of each product is indicated at the place where the product is exposed to the customer. The EAN code for each product is stored in a cash register computer in the retailer's shop together with the associated sales price of the product, the EAN bar code is read into the computer from the product or the package of the product when the product is sold to a customer, and a sales slip is produced from the computer.

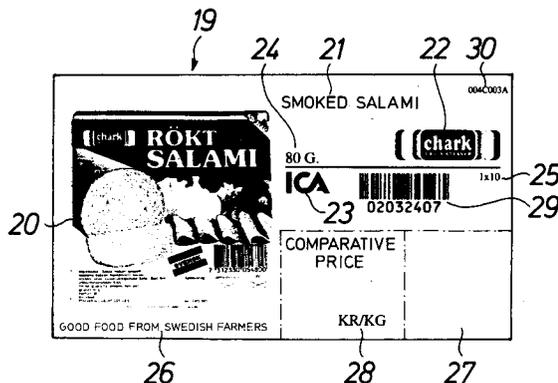


FIG. 2

EP 0 663 654 A1

The present invention relates to a method in distributing products from suppliers to retail shops for sale to customers, and more particularly in distributing products to retail shops from wholesalers and producers either directly to the retail shops or via a main distributor and order center, the products being exposed to the customers in the retail shops which are operated as self-service shops, which means that information of the price of a product has to be available at the place where the product is exposed.

It has been customary to mark each package of a product individually with the price but this is a time consuming and expensive procedure. Therefore, the retail shops are abolishing this system and instead provide information of the price at the place where the product is exposed; usually such information is provided by attaching a label with the price on the edge of the shelf on which the product is exposed. This system has been approved by the authorities for consumer policies and is rapidly gaining ground in the retail shops.

The object of the invention is to provide a method of the kind referred to above which greatly facilitates ordering, distribution and price marking of the products in retail shops connected to a main distributor and order center, and which allows the individual retailer to determine easily the sales price of each product, which is in accordance with regulations prohibiting the supplier to determine the sales price for the consumer. A further object of the invention is to obtain an improved assortment system and improved exposure of the products, which means that a more economic follow-up and improved providability can be obtained.

The method of the invention has obtained the characterizing features of claim 1 in order to achieve said objects.

The method will be described in more detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

FIG. 1 is a flow chart illustrating the ordering and delivery system of the method of the invention,

FIG. 2 is a view of a picture label to be mounted at the place where the related product is exposed in the retail shop, and

FIG. 3 is a register sheet to be used by the retailer in order to keep record of the assortment available in the retail shop.

Referring to FIG. 1 a block 11 represents a main distributor and order center for retail shops e.g. an organization of the type that is represented by the Swedish central furnishing organization for dealers of everyday commodities, ICA. Distributor 11 keeps a supply of products that are delivered to the distributor by several individual producers or wholesalers 12. The producers can be e.g. meat

packing plants, dairies, or manufacturers of chemical products, paper products etc and the wholesalers can be e.g. importers of fruit and colonial products. Distributor 11 obtains products from the producers and wholesalers and delivers the products on order to retailers 13 which may be located in different geographical areas 14 and 15 of the country. There are also producers or wholesalers 16 and 17 which do not deliver to distributor 11. They may have a local connection to one or more specific areas and deliver directly to the retailers in said areas. Thus, it is shown that producer or wholesaler 16 has connection to area 14 and producer or wholesaler 17 has connection to area 15. The solid lines and arrows indicate the flow of goods, and the dash lines and arrows indicate the orders given for goods to be delivered. It will be seen that retailers 13 order all products from distributor 11 and that producers or wholesalers 12 deliver the goods to the distributor who in turn delivers the goods to retailers 13, and that products from producers or wholesalers 16 and 17 are ordered also from distributor 11 who in turn induces producers and wholesalers 16 and 17 to deliver directly said products to retailer 13 in area 14 and retailers 13 in area 15, respectively. In order to facilitate ordering of products distributor 11 accords to each product an order number which is used when ordering and delivering the products. Each producer or wholesaler accords to each product supplied an EAN code of international standard, identifying the product, which is applied to (printed on) the package of the product as an EAN bar code.

A printing office 18 is established as an integral part of distributor 11 or as an independent organization. Printing office 18 produces individualized labels for all products that are available from distributor 11 and producers or wholesalers 16 and 17 and a label 19 for a specific product is shown in FIG. 2.

Label 19 has a picture 20 of the product concerned and/or the package of said product, e.g. as shown in FIG. 2 a picture of a package of smoked salami, and is produced by multi colour printing preferably in a computer and multi colour laser printer system wherein the picture is processed in digitalized state.

The name of the product is printed at 21 and the logotype of the producer is printed at 22. The label also shows the logotype of distributor 11 at 23, the weight of the package at 24 and the number of packages in each colli at 25. There is also a space 26 for a slogan or the like as well as a field 27 where the sales price of the package can be written in the retail shop, and a field 28 wherein the comparative price can be written, also in the retail shop. The order number is indicated at 29 by

arabic figures as well as a bar code and, finally, there is printed a number at 30 which identifies the specific label. The label is enclosed in a plastic cover which allows the sales and comparative prices to be written thereon by means of a filter pen or the like.

The labels are collected by the printing office in boxes which are delivered by the printing office to the retail shops. The boxes are given a number identifying the content of labels in the box such content being different for different boxes depending on the geographic area in the country that the box is intended for. For example a box that is intended for area 14, FIG. 1, includes labels for all products delivered by distributor 11 and labels for all products delivered by producer or wholesaler 16, and a box intended for area 15 includes labels for all products delivered by distributor 11 and labels for all products delivered by producer or wholesaler 17.

Exceptionally, labels for products delivered by producers or wholesalers 16 and 17 may be delivered to said wholesalers or producers who pass on the labels to the retailers.

Printing office 18 also delivers to each retail shop register sheets of the type disclosed in FIG. 3. Such a sheet includes a column 31 which contains pictures of the products available in the area concerned and/or the packages for such products, and picture 20 of label 19 is found in this column. A column 32 of the register includes the label number, and label number 30 of the label in FIG. 2 is found in this column. A column 33 contains the weight of the package, and information 24 of label 19 is found in this column. A column 34 mentions the number of packages in each colli, and information 25 of label 19 is found in this column. A column 35 includes the order number for the related product and, again, the order number at 29 on label 19 is found in this column. A column 36 contains the international EAN code for the related product, and this code is printed also on each package of the product. Finally, a column 37 labelled "REMARKS" contains box numbers and in this column numbers of the boxes which shall contain the related product are mentioned.

Labels 19 are mounted by the retailer at the spaces reserved for the respective products in the retailer's shop. In case the labels have been delivered to a producer or wholesaler 16 or 17 the mounting of the label may be effected by the producer or wholesaler himself.

When the retailer is to order products for his retail shop he may use the order numbers on labels 19 which are found at different places in his retail shop by reading the order number bar code at those places by means of an IR scanner. The number of collis that he wishes to order of the

related product is added by means of a keyboard on the reader, and the order number and the number of collis are stored in the reader. The same procedure can be performed by reading the order number bar code in column 35 of the register, FIG. 3. The information stored in the reader is forwarded on line to distributor 11 who effects the delivery of the goods ordered either directly from the distributor's store or from the independent suppliers 16 and 17. In the retail shop, operated as a self-service shop, the EAN codes for the several products available in the retail shop are stored in a cash register computer together with the sales price of the product, which is determined by the retailer and is supplied to the computer manually over a keyboard. The delivered products are placed in the spaces reserved for the respective products in the retail shop, with the sales price of the product written by the retailer in field 27 as well as the comparative price written in field 28. No price labels are attached to the packages but each product or package is provided with the EAN bar code identifying the product.

A customer that wants to buy a package takes this package from the space where it is exposed and brings it to the shop cashier who reads the EAN bar code on the product or package by means of an IR scanner connected to the cash register computer. The sales price of the product identified by means of the EAN code as well as the name of the product is printed by the cash register on the sales slip handed over to the customer.

The retailer accordingly is not bound to a sales price that has been fixed by the distributor or another supplier. On the contrary he can easily determine the price individually and according to his own calculation by adding a suitable overhead to the price which he pays for the product to distributor 11. It is also possible for the retailer to include in the cash register computer a different price to be applied during a specific period, a so called campaign price, said period being controlled by the cash register computer; no re-pricing of the products on the shelves is then necessary.

As will be understood from the illustrative embodiment of the method of the invention described above the retailer's ordering of products as well as pricing of the products will be greatly facilitated by the invention. It will be easier for the retailer to keep a unitary assortment of products at all times. The advantages achieved by the method of the invention would make the operation of the retail shop more easily controlled and more profitable, which may lead to lower sales prices to the benefit of the customers.

Claims

1. A method in distributing products from the suppliers to retail shops for sale to customers, **characterized** by the steps of
- providing each retailer with a register of available products with an order number indicated for each article, 5
 - distributing the register to the retailers, 10
 - using the order number for the individual retailer's ordering of products from a distributor, 15
 - delivering the ordered products from the distributor or from producers or wholesalers of the products to the retailer, 20
 - storing the products in the retailer's shop, indicating to the customers the sales price of each product at the storing place for said product but not on the individual product or the package thereof, the product or the package being provided with the EAN bar code identifying the product 25
 - storing the EAN code for each product available in the retailer's shop in a cash register computer in the retailer's shop together with the associated sales price of the product, 30
 - reading the EAN bar code into the cash register computer when the product is to be delivered and sold to a customer in the retailer's shop, and 35
 - producing from said computer a sales slip for the customer, showing the sales price of the product.
2. The method as in claim 1 wherein the register distributed to the retailers comprises as a number of separate labels each label being individualized for one product, to be mounted in the retailer's shop where the product is available to the customer. 40
3. The method as in claim 2 wherein the labels are delivered to each retailer in a box containing labels for such products as are distributed by the distributor and/or the producers or wholesalers to the geographic area where the retailer's shop is located. 45
4. The method as in any of claims 1 to 3 wherein the order number is presented as a bar code in the register. 50
5. The method as in claims 2 and 4 wherein the order number bar code of a product to be ordered is read from the label by means of a scanner at the place where the product is 55
- exposed, and wherein the order number is stored in a memory associated with the scanner, together with the quantity to be ordered, information of said quantity being supplied to the memory manually over a keyboard.
6. The method as in claim 5 wherein the information stored in the memory is forwarded on line to the distributor.
7. The method as in claim 1 wherein there is included in the register for each product a picture of the product and/or the package thereof.
8. The method as in claim 1 wherein the register is distributed to the retailers from a printing office.

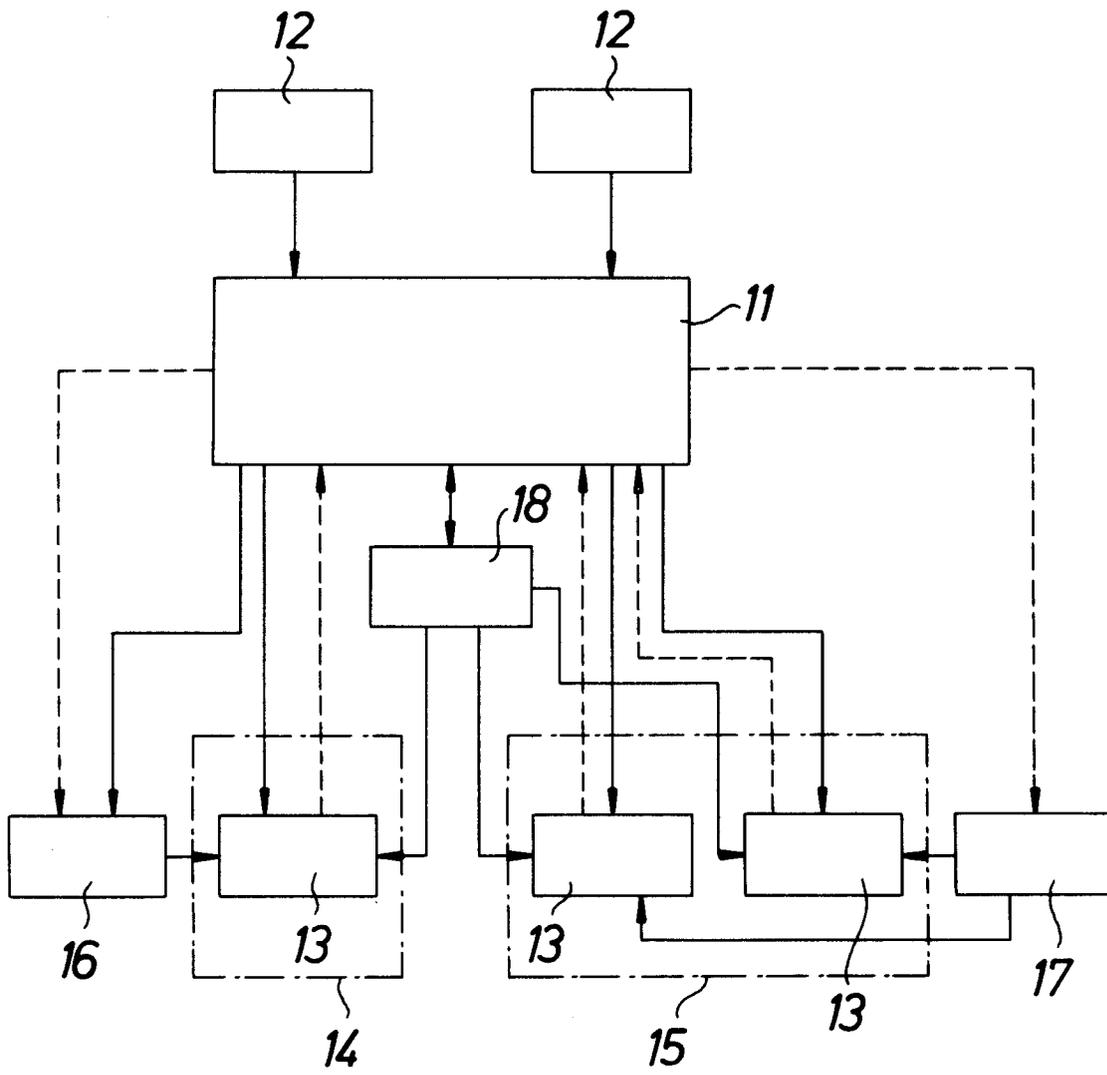


FIG. 1

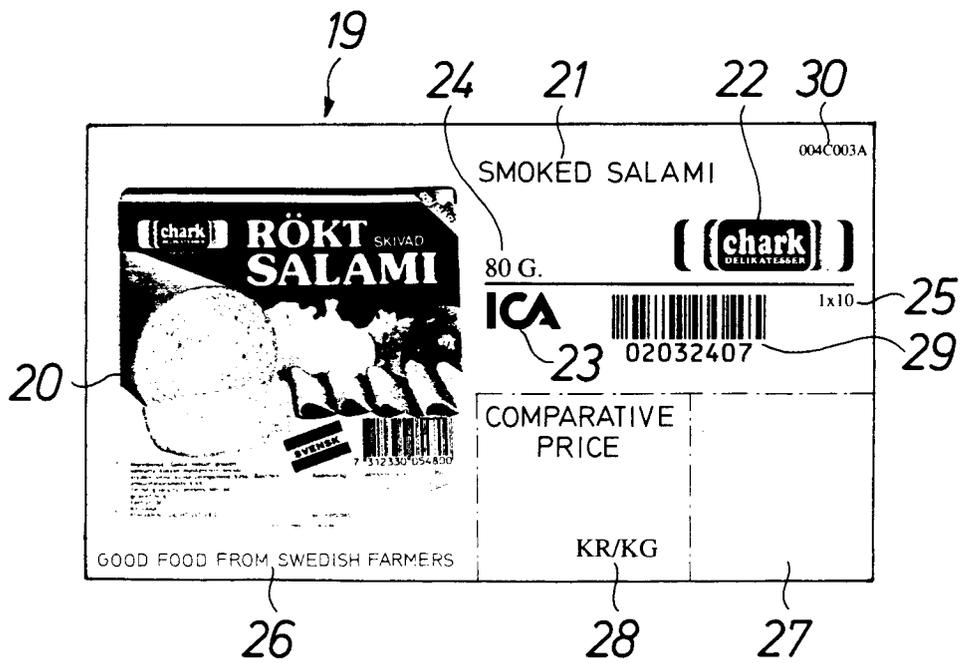


FIG. 2

REGISTER

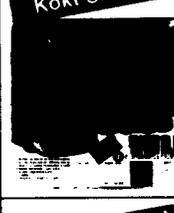
31 PRODUCT	32 LABEL NO.	33 WEIGHT	34 COLLI		35 ORDER NO.	36 EAN CODE	37 REMARKS
	004C001	80 G	1x10		 02032472	 7 1512330 005530	Box No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	004C002	80 G	1x10		 02032431	 7 1512330 056101	Box No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	004C003 30	80 G 24	1x10 25	29	 02032407	 7 1512330 054800	Box No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	004C004	80 G	1x10		 02032423	 7 1512330 057108	Box No 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	004C005	150 G	1x21		 02032118	 7 1512330 007028	Box No 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

FIG. 3



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Y	ICL TECHNICAL JOURNAL, vol.6, no.3, May 1989, HITCHIN GB pages 511 - 541 VAL JONES 'A Formally Specified In-Store System for the Retail Sector.' * page 513, line 29 - page 514, line 7 * (section 3.2-3.6) * page 517, line 28 - page 523, line 21 * * page 531, line 4 - line 41; figures 3-7 * ---	1	G07F7/00 G07G1/00 G06F17/60
Y	GB-A-2 202 664 (G.D.ROBB) * the whole document * ---	1	
A	GB-A-2 077 659 (MARVIN GLASS) * abstract; claims 1-13; figures 1-4 * ---	1-8	
A	US-A-4 992 940 (DWORKIN) * abstract; figures 2A,2B,7 * ---	1,4-6	
A	FR-A-2 324 058 (RTC-REAL TIME & NURDIN-PEACOCK) * page 2, line 15 - page 4, line 19 * * page 8, line 24 - page 9, line 29; claims 1,2 * ---	1-3,7	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) G07F G07G G06F A47F
A	US-A-4 654 482 (DE-ANGELIS) * abstract; claims 1-11; figures 1,2 * * column 3, line 32 - line 47 * * column 4, line 12 - line 65 * * column 6, line 30 - column 8, line 21 * ---	1,5,6	
A	EP-A-0 037 649 (LEAR SIEGLER) * page 6, line 29 - page 9, line 2; claims 1-4,6-11; figures 1-3 * ---	1,2,4-6,8	
-/--			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 31 May 1995	Examiner Guivol, O
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	WO-A-90 11572 (M-EPSTEIN) * claims; figures 1-6 * ---	1	
A	US-A-4 984 155 (GEIER ET.AL.) ---		
A	EP-A-0 446 500 (J.M.GOROG) ---		
A	US-E-RE25600 (R.GOLDWATER ET.AL.) -----		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		31 May 1995	Guivol, O
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)